HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. AUGUST 20, 1829. NO. 28

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY
R. KINGSBURY,
at the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS:

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,
Hats, Shoes, Leather,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.
and shall receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior
TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors, and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—tf

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
Cole & Sheldon, Ch's L. Wingfield, } *Williamsburg.*
Robert Souter, Shields & Ashburn, Eds. Beacon, } *Norfolk.*

May, 1829. 17—12m

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usdal, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

May 28th. 17—tf

CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called Mush Island, which was sold by the late William Amis, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid; and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian,—all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money.

JOHN D. AMIS, Guardian, for the children of L. Long.

May 28, 1829. 21—3w

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Nap;
Black, White and Pink Satins;
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Linen* Hose;
Brown Love Hkfs,
Brown Cambrics;
Brown French Drilling, Buckram;
Oil cloth, Denmark Satteen;
Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES;

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—tf.

Commercial and Commission *WAREHOUSE.*

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of *two and a half per cent.* and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandize, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, *at cost prices*, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in these cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risque of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,
SALT,
IRON, NAILS, &C.
AND
DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. M'KENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, March 20, 1829. 13—4m

REFERENCE TO
Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesborough, N. C.
John W. Southall, Esq. do
Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do
Dr. Thos. Borland, do
James Scott, Esq. do

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS;
Amongst which are,

A splendid assortment of Silks.
Several pieces 4-4 Scotch Levantees and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article
A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings
A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes
A large stock of GROCERIES
A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints
Hats Shoes and Hardware, in great variety

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assorted Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 14—tf

☞ FISH AND CORN. ☜

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO

May 13, 1829. 15—tf

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

John Peelle	}	Original attachment—levied on 2 negroes Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing —— acres, in two or more tracts.
vs.		
John Nelson		
John Lambertson	}	Same.
vs.		
Same.		
Willie Langford	}	Same.
vs.		
Same.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named causes, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $5 25 21—6w

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Simmons Barnes	}	Original attachment—levied on a tract of land containing 117 acres, more or less.
vs.		
Nathan'l Rochelle.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Rochelle, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said Nathaniel Rochelle appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $5 50. 21—6w

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Samuel Norwood	}	Original attachment—levied on negro boy named Wesley
vs.		
George H. Raney.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Raney, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said George H. Raney appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $3 50 21—6w

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS,

CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of *Halifax*, N. Carolina. He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to
James Gordon, Norfolk, Va
Henry Mason, and *Andrew Harris,* } *Halifax Town, N. C.*

Halifax, N. C. June 16. 21—tf

JAMES GORDON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PLYMOUTH,

HAS removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line which may be intrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18—4w

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20—tf

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Halifax town, N. C. 1st July 1829; which if not taken out before the 1st Oct. next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, June 30th, 1829.

A Henry Aaron,
B Overton Bernard, Thos. Burges, Esq. Riland Ballad, Rev. Levi Bass, Miss Amelia Beanian, Thomas Brag, Esq
C Thomas H. Carson, Esq. (7) John Crowell Esq. Benj. Crawley, Dr. John T. Clanton, Rich. H. Crowell, Esq. Jarrod Carter
D Gideon Dupree, Esq. John Denson, Edward Davis, Edmund Dickens, B. W. Davis Esq.
E Benj. Edmunds, Esq. (2.)
F Isaac Fort, Henry Freear Col. D. C. Fenner
G Geo. W. Gary, Esq. Arthur Green, Wm. H Gray, Zery Gwin, Col. S. H Gee
H T. D. Heath, (2.) Mary Hardy, Wiley Higgs, Martin Himes, Warren Harris, sr. Mrs. Julia Hutson, Myratt Hawkins
J Andrew Joiner, Esq. (2.) Eaton or James Johnson, Isaac Joiner
K Kintchen Kearney, (2.) Rebecca Knight
L William Leigh, Henry R. Lee, Rev. Lewis Laysard
M Mrs. Phebe Merritt, H. G. Montford, Bathl. Moore
N Thos. B. Neville, Miss Mary G. Neville, Goodman Neville
P M. H. Pettway, (2.) Isham Peters, William Powers, William Pope, James Jones Pitman
R Henry Rawls
S A A B. Stith, & Co. (5.) Rev. Miles Smith, James Savage, John A Smith, Dr. Sykes, E. B. Smith, Clerk C. S. C.
Simon Turner, Sam'l. T. Taylor.

JOS L SIMMONS, P. M.

22—3w

Robert Emmett.—No Irishman can pronounce this name without love and veneration. Robert Emmett was one of those patriot martyrs whose memory will live forever in the affections of his countrymen—and to whom the scaffold consecrated by his blood, will remain a prouder trophy than the loftiest monument that rears its head in Westminster Abby.

Previous to his execution, it is said that he requested his epitaph should not be written until the wrongs of his country were redressed—until she stood redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation." It is to this mournful request that Moore alludes in the following beautiful and deeply pathetic lines.

"Oh breath not his name—let it sleep in the shade,
Where cold and unhonor'd his relics are laid—
Sad, silent, and dark, be the tears that are shed
As the night dew that falls on the grass o'er his head.
But the night dew that falls, tho' in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grave where it sleeps,
And the tear that was shed, though in silence it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

The time to which Emmett so ardently bent his prophetic vision has arrived. His epitaph may now be written—and where shall we look for it, but from the pathetic, rich, animated and patriotic muse of Moore.

Augusta Chron.

A reward of $5 is offered by a gentleman in Newburgh, through the columns of the Newburgh Gazette, to a lady who will wear the smallest hat in church for the next six months. The object is laudable.

N. Y. Courier.

We remember to have heard an anecdote of a gentleman, who, in riding through the deep and shady Devonshire Lanes, became entangled in the intricacies of their numberless windings; and not being able to obtain a sufficiently wide view of the country to know where abouts he was, trotted briskly on in the confident hope that he should at length come to some house, whose inhabitants would direct, or to some more open spot from which he could take a survey of the different roads and observe whither they led. After proceeding a long time in this manner he was surprised to find a perfect uniformity in the country through which he passed, and to meet with no human being, or to come in sight of any habitation. He was, however, encouraged by observing as he advanced the prints of horses' feet, which indicated that he was in no untrequented track; these became continually more and more numerous the farther he went, so as to afford him a still increasing assurance of his being in the immediate neighborhood of some great road or populous village, and he accordingly paid the less anxious attention to the bearings of the country from being confident that he was in the right way. But still he saw neither house nor human creature, and at length the recurrence of the objects by the roadside opened his eyes to the fact that all this time misled by the multitude of the turnings, he had been riding in a circle; and that the foot marks, the sight of which so cheered him, were *those of his own horse*: their number of course increasing with every circuit he took. Had he not fortunately made this discovery, perhaps he might have been riding there now. The truth of the tale (and we can assure our readers that we at least did not invent it) does not make it the less useful by way of apology, and the moral we would deduce from it is, that in many parts of the conduct of life, and not less in Government and Legislation, men are liable to *follow the track of their own footsteps*—to set themselves an example—and to flatter themselves that they are going right from their conformity to their own precedent.

London Review.

Advertisement extra.—From the Brownsville Galaxy we take the following

Whereas Fanny Morton, alias Kerr, has without cause, refused cohabitation and is floating on the ocean of tyrannical extravagance, prone to prodigality, taking a wild-goose chase, and kindling her pipe with the coal of curiosity, to abscond and abolish such insidious clandestine, noxious, pernicious, diabolical and notorious deportment I therefore caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date, unless compelled by law.

JAMES KERR."

WASHINGTONS COURTSHIP.

The circumstance attending Washington's first interview with his lady, we shall give from the relation of an aged gentleman, now no more. The provincial colonel was proceeding to Williamsburg, when he fell in with P. Chamberlayne, Esq. of the ancient aristocracy of Virginia, who lived in a style of great hospitality at his seat, in the county of New Kent. Chamberlayne pressed the colonel to dine with him (as Virginians of those days were not in the habit of making short or ceremonious visits,) but was answered, that important business at the seat of government made a compliance, however agreeable, quite out of the question. Chamberlayne now returned to the charge, by informing his friend, that it was in his power to introduce him to a fine, young, and handsome widow, who was spending some days at his house. The gallant colonel consented to stop, but it was to dine—only to dine—while his unsaddled horse ate a mouthful, and then to be off, so as to accomplish ten or fifteen miles of his journey by night fall. Fate destined this interview to produce the long and happy union, which soon followed the first meeting and mutual attachment of the parties; for the enamoured colonel, making duty for this time only, to yield to love, permitted the sun to set and rise again upon him, the guest of Chamberlayne. The ensuing evening the colonel departed, nothing loth, to accept the kind bidding of his hospitable host to call again. The marriage took place about 1760 at the white-house, in the county of New Kent.

Spanish Ladies.—The dress of the Spanish lady is remarkably elegant, and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal color, and the robe is most tastefully worked and vandyked. A mantilla or veil thrown over the head and leaving the face uncovered falls gracefully over the head and shoulders and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, the dark expressive glance, the soft blood-tinged olive of their glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty, and feel that tho' the soft blue eye and delicate loveliness of his own countrywoman awaken more tender feelings of interest, he would deny or dispute to any the commanding superiority of these dark-eyed and fine formed damsels.

The late Governor Ridgely, of Maryland, who died at Baltimore on the 19th ultimo, by his will, emancipated all his slaves, to the number of upwards of *four hundred*. Those who have attained the age of twenty-eight years are to be free immediately; such as are over forty-five, to have some provision made for their support, out of his estate, and those of the younger class are to be free, the males at twenty-eight years of age, and the females at twenty-five.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Last Evening's Mail brought us the following accounts, the most important item of which is a decisive victory gained by the Russian forces over the Turkish grand army commanded by the Vizier in person. The Imperial General, (maugre his harsh sounding name) has immortalized himself—the affair before Choumla seems to have been a real Marengo defeat, whether we consider the series of masterly combinations by which it was brought about, the obstinate valor of the combatants, or the disastrous consequences of the result. This impediment removed, we expect soon to hear of the approach of the Russians to Constantinople.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Manchester, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 30th June and Liverpool to the 1st July, inclusive. The most interesting intelligence is the Russian official account of an important battle between the Turks and Russians, in the neighborhood of Choumla, in which the former were completely defeated and routed. The Turkish forces were commanded by the Grand Vizier in person, who appears to have been taken entirely by surprise by General Deibitsch, and escaped from the field of battle with very few attendants, having lost all his cannon. The Turkish force in the engagement is said to have been about 40,000 men. At Rudschuck the Turkish force had likewise met with a discomfiture. The besieging corps, under command of the Russian General Kreutz, had been attacked by an army of 3000 men, but after an obstinate fight, and sustaining considerable loss, the Turks were obliged to quit the field.

In reference to the battle before Choumla, the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th June remarks.

It never was doubted that if the Russians could contrive to force the Turks to fight in an exposed situation, that they would defeat them. Our readers will see from our extracts from the Russian State Gazette that they have succeeded in forcing the Turks to fight in a situation in which their retreat was cut off, and the result was precisely what might have been anticipated. The army of the Grand Vizier was completely routed, or rather dissolved, and he himself only succeeded in making his escape with a small number of horse.

The Russians have, hitherto, had chiefly to struggle with the extraordinary difficulties of the country. Far from their resources, and fighting in a desolate country; they necessarily afforded on their long lines of communication innumerable points of attack to an enemy well acquainted with the ground, and able to make good his retreat into one of his strong holds.

But the recent success of the Turks have given them a confidence which has proved fatal to them. The Russians have been enabled to avail themselves of their strategical science in a way in which success is certain, when a General is seconded by troops of a superior quality. The Russian General having succeeded in occupying all the defiles and passes in the rear of the Grand Vizier, by which he drew his ammunition and provisions from Choumla, the latter had no alternative but a battle. Had the Turks been equal, or nearly equal, in quality, to the Russians, this might have been a hazardous operation. To occupy defiles in the rear of French or English troops, except in the circumstance of possessing a superior force or being able to fall back on strong reinforcements, might be what is called catching a Tartar. But the Turks are not yet so far improved in their tactics, as to render it necessary for an opponent to give them a bridge of gold. However, the Russian General speaks favorably of their bearing. "On the nearer approach of our columns, he displayed all his forces in regular squares of infantry and well disposed columns of cavalry, supported by numerous artillery. According to the account of the prisoners, this army consisted of twenty two regiments of regular infantry, some regiments of regular cavalry, and about 15,000 Anatolian infantry and cavalry.

We confess that we are not a little surprised that a Turkish army of 10,000 men should be able to stand its ground against a Russian army of, we suppose, nearly equal numbers, in a pitched battle for four hours, without any decisive result on either side.—"After a murderous combat," says the Russian General, "of four hours, the fire, which the exhausted troops could not continue, entirely ceased on both sides." This is highly creditable to the Turks, and would almost warrant us in drawing very favorable conclusions as to the military capability of the nation.

Paris papers contain a telegraph despatch from Toulon, announcing the arrival of Marshal Maison at that port. A private letter from that city, dated the 17th, mentions, on the authority of a vessel which had arrived the day before from the blockading squadron before Algiers, that an English vessel had brought an order from the Sultan to the Regency, to conclude an immediate peace with France, and that the Regency was determined to obey the mandate. This is one of the fruits of the renewal of the friendly relations between France and the Porte.

Elections were making in Greece for the approaching National Assembly. Several districts had named Count Capo d'Istrias for their representative.

A letter from Gibraltar states that the fleet of the Emperor of Morocco had been destroyed by the Austrians in the port of Nerache.

The Manchester papers state that the improvement lately noticed in trade continued as regards most of the heavier articles of production. In Bolton the muslin trade was in a desponding state. In many other manufacturing towns trade was in a state of extreme depression.

The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser says—There is no doubt now entertained of Mr. O'Connell's election in Clare. It is said he will have no competitor.

Portugal.—Lisbon Gazettes, to the 20th June, state, that the expedition against Terceira sailed on the evening of the 16th. One of the vessels, however, was obliged to put back on the 19th, having lost its mainmast on the day of sailing.

KILLING AN INDIAN.

The spirit of the Times, a paper printed in Batavia, Genessee County, N. York, thus relates the putting to death of an Indian by a white man.

We have a story of an Indian being killed in the town of Le Roy, on Thursday, of last week. The story, as we have it, is as follows, as near as we can relate it. An Indian of the Onondaga, tribe, we believe, came to the house of one Miller, late at night: and after making considerable noise at the door, finally succeeded in getting Miller up, who went to the door for the purpose of finding out the cause of so unseasonable a visit. On opening the door he discovered the Indian, armed with a rifle and a large knife, who interrogated him as follows—"You large Miller?" The latter distrusting something was in the wind, answered, No. The Indian, it appears, was not satisfied, for he immediately replied, "Me guess you lie little: me guess your name Miller: you hunt deer some; kill 'em sometime; guess you kill 'em some Indian, too." Miller being totally unprepared for fight just then, assured him that his name was not Miller; but that if he would go away peaceably, he would agree that Miller should meet him in a certain swamp, on the Thursday following. With this assurance the Indian departed. On the day appointed, Miller repaired to the swamp; but instead of entering it in the direction from his house, he repaired to the opposite side; when near the centre he discovered the Indian lying flat upon a log, watching, with his gun in his hand, the approach of Miller in the direction of his house, supposing he would come that way. At this time Miller stumbled, which caused some noise, on which the Indian sprung upon his feet and discharged his rifle at Miller, but without effect; Miller, like a true antagonist, gave it back again, and wounded the Indian; but the Indian not being disposed to fall, and Miller not willing to trust his red FRIEND, worked another buttonhole in his side.

BLOODSHED ON THE FRONTIER.

Fayette Missouri, July 22 1829.

Indian Murders in Missouri.—We have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the murder of three most respectable citizens of this county, and the wounding of four others by a band of the *Ioway* and *Sioux* Indians located as a hunting party on the head waters of the Chariteau, in the adjoining County of Randolph.

The country in question is uninhabited, except by a very few families, affords the finest range for stock—and the dispute which has resulted so disastrously is said to have arisen in consequence of a demand of some stock stolen by the Indians, which they not only refused to surrender but told the whites to keep their distance, and if they did not leave the country as soon as possible, they would kill every one of them. The whites then told them to stack arms, which they refused to do—and immediately commenced cocking their guns. The whites then finding that it was useless to reason further with them and seeing that some of the Indians had their guns to their faces, discharged one of their guns upon the Indians. A general renounter then took place, in which John Myers, James Winn, and Powell Owesbey were killed—four others wounded—two dangerously and 2 slightly. The loss of the Indians was said to have been 10 or twelve killed—but our informant can't say whether there were any wounded or not—the Indians being sheltered during the engagement by their wig wams. The action continued for a few minutes, when the whites retreated with three of their wounded, leaving the fourth behind who was supposed to have been killed. The whites were about twenty-five or six in number—the Indians between eighty and a hundred warriors.

This information reached us verbally on Sunday morning, and various arrivals thro' the day from Goggin's Settlement in Randolph county, established the statement. Two of the deceased have left large families to mourn their loss. Upon the news reaching this place, melancholy gloom was spread upon the countenances of the inhabitants; and upon learning that there were several helpless living on the borders of the frontier who would unquestionably fall a prey to the depredadoes, the feelings of all were excited in behalf of their suffering fellow citizens. The necessary steps were taken by the militia officers to assemble their respective companies.

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning Capt. Habler man's company of Fayette Guards, Capt. Shepherd's troop of horse, the companies of Captains Buster and Smith, including a number of volunteers in the various walks of private life from the learned professions down to the work shop, were rendezvoused on the public square. At 10 or 11 o'clock the line of march was taken up, and troops continued to arrive and depart throughout the day. It was the intention to camp in Randolph county last night, where they expected to be joined by a company from the upper part of this county, and probably one from Charlton—and this morning they will proceed *en masse*, under the command of Col. Horner, of the 1st brigade. It is said that a company of 50 or 60 men left Goggin's Settlement on Sunday after noon, to proceed to the battle ground to bury the dead, &c. It is thought there will be 400 mounted men on their march today and will arrive at their scene of hostilities to morrow morning.

An express to the Governor left here late on Sunday evening, to communicate the intelligence of the depredations and the movements of the militia—the express is now hourly expected. A rumor reached here last evening that the Indians were clandestinely concentrating the forces not far from the late battle ground, and were evidently preparing for war; and that there were then assembled at their place of rendezvous fifteen hundred warriors. As to the verity of this we cannot speak—but we feel it a duty we owe to the public to publish all the information which has been put in circulation relative to this important subject.

Western Monitor.

At the dinner lately given to Mr. McLane, Minister to England, by the citizens of Wilmington, Del. that gentleman addressed the company as follows, in reply to a toast complimentary:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:—I have neither the inclination nor the power to make you a speech. The occasion of our meeting, and the emotions to which it gives rise, excite too much sensibility with me for Rhetorical display. Yet I cannot allow this mark of your kindness to pass, without returning you my heartfelt thanks.

I do not permit myself to look upon this scene with a political eye; that would be unworthy of the occasion. I indulge only those reflections immediately incident to the day. I am standing on the soil of my native State; sharing the public hospitality of my friends in a town to which thirty three years ago I came, a boy passing on to destiny in the hands of Providence. Here I have grown to manhood, and gone so far through life indebted for whatsoever of public distinction and private enjoyment which have fallen to my lot, more to the flattering and forbearing kindness of my friends and fellow-citizens than to my own merit; and here too I have formed ties, and contracted duties dearest to the human heart.

I find myself in the midst of the companions of my youth, of the patrons and friends (and their descendats.) of my early dawn, and of my riper years; of those who fostered my young aspirations, and have steadily sustained my private and public course, and in whose welfare I feel the deepest solicitude.

Called by a new and responsible public destiny, to separate from all these, for an indefinite period, perhaps forever—I am now receiving at their hands a manifestation of regard well calculated to soothe the pain of separation from one's friends and native country. Believe me, my friends, that this act of your kindness penetrates my heart; it will accompany me throughout our separation, and prove a lasting source of pride and consolation in every vicissitude. It assures me that I have neither mistaken nor overrated the hearts of my fellow-citizens, and that to the favor which has so long sustained the Father, he may safely recommend the future interests of those most dear to him.

Deeply impressed with this fresh proof of your disposition to forget or overlook the numerous collisions which necessarily arise in the intercourse of actual life, I can truly add that, in this moment of our separation, I carry with me those feelings only which it becomes a generous magnanimity to remember. All others, if indeed I ever had them, I desire here to lay down at this social altar. I can recollect only the many virtues and merits of my friends, and offer up my fervent prayers for the prosperity of their Town and State, and for their individual happiness and welfar.

Without detaining you longer, therefore, I beg leave to give you a toast:

The People of Wilmington and of the State of Delaware—May the blessings of Heaven attend all their enterprizes.

We have been politely favored by a friend in this Borough with an extract of a letter from Com. *Porter*, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, after the attempt to assassinate him. The account given of this affair by the Commodore, differs in some respect from that which was published in our paper of the 14th. inst. copied from the New Orleans Argus. The cool and deliberate manner in which these villains were received by the Commodore and his friend Dr. Boardman, display a bravery and firmness, which have always marked the character of the gallant Porter whenever placed in danger.—*Upland Union.*

"*Mexico, May* 29th. 1829.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall tomorrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend, and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three Banditi, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed; with their faces blacked and looking more like devils than human beings. We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road while they formed on the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces, I then fired and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in great rage fired again at me and missed me—by this time all the pistols of the Banditti were discharged as well as those of my friend, one of my pistols was loaded, and I charged with my friend in among them, they fled and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down, waited quietly until he came within six feet of me when I shot him through the body, he fell on the neck of his horse, and they both came to the ground together. His companions seeing this became intimidated, but after a little seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the captain who was not quite dead,) I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse, arms &c. and delivered them to the Alcalde or Magistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out armed, and gave pursuit, when soon meeting five of the gang they killed one of them. It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang, if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Boardman) received a severe sabre wound in his left arm.

DAVID PORTER.

Remarkable Cow and Calf.

Mr. Jeremiah Stickney of Rowley, Mass. has a Cow, of bay colour, which produced a Cow Calf this season, weighing at the time of its birth 93 lbs. At the age of 6 weeks, the calf weighed 195 lbs. making a growth of 3 3-7 lbs. per day. In addition to supplying the calf, the cow now affords 8 quarts (beer measure) of milk the richest quality daily.—The calf being taken from the cow to ascertain the quantity of milk she would give daily, 19 quarts (beer measure) were taken from her. The cow is of large size, remarkably well proportioned and handsome. The calf is a very fine animal, and resembles the cow both as to colour, and shape. The cow affords milk up to the time of her calving with no other keeping than

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Travelling.—The Steamboat North America left New York on the 4th inst. at seven o'clock for Albany, with nearly *one thousand* passengers, being the greatest number of persons that ever ascended the Hudson in one boat.

From Columbia.—We learn, says the New York Gazette from Captain Whitaker, of the Brig Huram from Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, that when he sailed from the latter port every necessary preparation was making to despatch the Columbian fleet for the Pacific. According to the latest advices, Bolivar was on his march for Peru. A well founded report was in circulation, that a decree had been passed increasing the duty on flour to eight dollars per barrel.

Cheap Travelling.—The fare on board the steam-boats from New-York to Albany, a distance of 160 miles, is *one dollar and found!*

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs stated lately, in the Chamber of Deputies, that "the disorders and miseries of all kinds, of which Portugal was the scene, engaged the most serious attention of the court of France, and of the courts that are more immediately interested in the fate of that kingdom."

FOR SALE, AT
THE POST OFFICE,
IN THIS PLACE,
The following Articles, to wit
BACON, LIME,
HERRINGS, SPUN,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
LEATHER,
WAGGON COLLARS,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO,
ALSO—The following articles:
Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termerick
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice
Venetian Red, Red Lead
White Lead, Verdigris
Baitman's Drops, Opodeldoc
Nutmegs, Allums, Letheridge
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash
Ground Paint Brushes
Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes
Spanish Annatto
do Blueing
do Indigo
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
Almanacs
JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassameres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.
All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.
JOS. L. SIMMONS.
Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829.

To Undertakers.

THE building of a Ware-house at Pride's Ferry will be let at that place to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 8th day of August next. The building is to consist of two apartments 30 by 36 feet each, in paralel lines; with 20 feet passage between, a connected by a gate at each end, 12 feet wide; to be sheeted, and covered with good cypress, juniper, or heart pine shingles, and the sides and ends to be weather-boarded with good heart pine plank. Also the building of an office 20 feet square with one chimney. The warehouse to be completed by the 1st of October next, at which time the money will be paid. Further particulars, together with a plan and specifications of the buildings, can be obtained by applying to the undersigned.
JNO. H. PATTERSON.
Northampton, July 27. 26—td

COTTON GINS.

I will furnish cotton gins at the price of Two Dollars per saw. The Gins are warranted to perform equal to any. I am also prepared to execute repairs on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.
Persons wishing to [illegible] please apply to the subscriber living 12 miles from Halifax, from Gulpeppers Bridge, and from Enfield, where I keep a regular Shop.
JOHN G. HAMLET.
July 30th, 1829. 17—tf

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1829.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Halifax—Isham Matthews, senate. Jesse A Bynum and Thomas Nicholson, commons.

The following is a statement of the polls, at the different places of election, for the commons—Col Matthews had no opposition—he received 301 votes.

	Brown.	Nicholson.	Pierce.	Jones.	Shaw.	Cox.
Halifax,	172	43	55	27	57	37
Scotland N'k	184	96	87	1	0	20
Enfield,	140	160	53	4	4	9
Harveys,	14	60	33	12	0	4
Brinkleys	76	91	48	36	2	8
Wms.	34	31	26	42	2	18
Falcons St.	27	7	7	34	27	4
Hals.	40	35	47	11	84	15
Total,	687	529	336	139	176	115

Town of Halifax—William E. Long, without opposition.

CONGRESS.

Willis Alston,	545
Geo E. Spruill,	103

In justice to Mr. Spruill, we must state that he was not a candidate, and that he was run without his knowledge.

We shall publish a statement of the votes as soon as we hear from all the counties in the district.

Bertie—Geo. O. Askew, senate. Dr. Alex. W. Mebane and William S. Mhoon, commons.

Craven—Richard D. Spaight, senate. Nathaniel Smith and Elikam Patrick, commons.

Guilford—John M. Dick, Senate. Francis L. Simpson and Geo. C. Mendenhall, commons.

Hertford—B. C. Montgomery, senate. John H. Wheeler and Elisha H. Shamblin, commons.

Martin—Jos. J. Williams, senate. Jesse Cooper and William Watts, commons.

Northampton—Collin W. Barns, senate. R. B. Gary and Jas. Hayley, commons.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, senate. Duncan York and Col. Jos. Arrington, commons.

Person—Maurice Smith, senate. Thomas McGehee and Thomas Webb, commons.

Warren—Isham Davis, senate. Green Jones and John Green, commons.

The Crops.—A gentleman residing in Baltimore County, whose business requires his occasional presence in different parts of the county, informs the editors of the Baltimore American that the products of the soil this year are so very abundant as literally to amount, on many farms, to a double crop. The Indian corn was never in finer condition than at present.

Dr Watkins—This tedious trial has at length terminated. On Friday, the Court overruled the motions to arrest judgment and for new trials, and sentenced the prisoner as follows: In the 750 dollar case, to a fine of 750 dollars, and three months imprisonment. In the 300 dollar case to a fine of 300 dollars, and three months imprisonment; and in the 2000 case, to a fine of 2000 dollars, and three months imprisonment.

—o—

The Charlestown (Virginia) *Free Press*, of the 22d ult. says "A term of the Superior Court of Law, for Jefferson county, commenced yesterday, Judge Parker presiding. But for the folly of Jesse Wood, a free black who wished to raise Corn without planting it, we should have been able to boast of having no criminal cause upon our docket. We wish Jesse had been snugly colonized at Liberia. Our Court record would then have been free from the only black spot upon it."

PORK.—A lawyer charged a poor man three dollars. "There is the money," said the client. "It is all the money I have in the world, and my family has been a long time without pork." The lawyer replied, "my wife has never known the want of pork since we were married." "Nor never will," rejoined the countryman, "so long as she has so great a *hog* as you."

Raleigh, Aug. 13.

Murder.—On Saturday last, the body of John Davis, formerly sheriff of this county, was found in the woods, a few miles from his residence with such marks of violence upon it, as to admit of no doubt of his having been murdered. On Sunday night Elijah Kimbrough, of Tennessee, was committed to the jail of this place, on a charge of having perpetrated the deed. *Star.*

We learn that it is probable the Attorney General will be unable to attend the first Court or two in this Circuit, in consequence of his being engaged in treating with the Indians for their land in the new county of Macon, under the appropriation made at the last session of Congress. *Ib.*

The Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in our city on Friday afternoon last, and devoted Saturday to the examination of our Navy Yard and the U. S. Naval Asylum on the Schuylkill. Prior to his visit to us, he had examined the Navy Yards at Norfolk and New York. It cannot fail to be a subject of congratulation to the people of the United States, to know, that the head of the Navy Department is personally inspecting those extensive establishments, which, while they are approved of by the nation at large, require at the same time, that the funds of the government to be expended upon them should be laid out with a single eye to the good of the country. This early exemplification of the SECRETARY'S zeal in his new station, is an ample pledge of the ability and fidelity with which he will execute the duties of his department.—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

PERTH, (U. C.) July 19.

A puzzle for Solomon were he living.—We are informed that at a house in Ramsay, where a woman was lately delivered of a child a neighboring farmer's wife who was lending her aid, was instantaneously taken in labour, and was also delivered a few minutes afterwards. The children were both of the same sex; whether male or female, we don't know. They were put together, and in the bustle of taking care of the woman, the midwife forgot which child belonged to each mother. What was to be done in this perplexing dilemma? It was agreed between the parties, that each mother should take the child which fell to her by decision of lot, and him or her *bring up, rear, and educate*, until some convincing family likeness appeared, by which they could arrive at a moral certainty of their parentage, and that an exchange should then take place, if the Delphic oracle of lot appeared to have been mendacious.

DR. WATKINS' CASE.

This long-pending and wearisome trial has at length been brought to a close. The *National Intelligencer* of Thursday last furnishes us with the following result:

"*Tobias Watkins* was yesterday found GUILTY on each of the three indictments on which he has just been tried—namely, for misdemeanor at common law, in having in his capacity of Fourth Auditor, and ostensibly for the public service, but falsely and fraudulently, and by false pretences, obtained divers sums of public money, and converted them to his own private use. The cases tried were—the two on which the former juries could not agree and new trials were granted, viz: the 300 dollar and 750 dollar cases, in which these sums were drawn from Mr. Paulding, Navy Agent at New-York; and the $2,000 case, in which this sum was drawn from Mr Harris, Navy Agent at Boston.

"The argument concluded a little after 12 o'clock, when the Jury retired, and after remaining out about two hours, brought in a verdict of *guilty*, as above stated.

"As soon as the verdict was received, Mr. COXE moved an arrest of judgment and a new trial."

The argument on the motion for a new trial, it was expected, would be gone into on Wednesday next. The Grand Jury, after an attendance of *forty-two days*, had been discharged.

Native Silk.—Mr David Beard, of Guilford county, raised about 3000 silk worms this year, on the native red mulberry, which is as good as the white kind. Part of his silk has been made into sewing thread, which he pronounces the best his family ever used. Mrs. C. Fisher, and Mrs. Locke, of Salisbury, have reared, this season, the former two or three thousand, the latter about fifteen hundred worms, on the common red mulberry. Part of their silk has been manufactued, it makes elegant sewing thread, and beautiful *Domestics* for clothing. We hope and expect, the laudable enterprise of these ladies will, another year, be more generally emulated than hitherto, by the matrons and maidens of this section of country. *West Car.*

The Charleston Courier contradicts the report of the existence of *Yellow Fever* in that City. It says a child of 5 or 6 years of age, sickened about ten days since, and the disease assumed some of the appearances of *Stranger's Fever*—the child has however, recovered and they assure their friends at a distance, that no other case in the least resembling that disease, has since occurred. They may rely upon it, they add, that the Board of Health will promptly notice the subject, should the disease unfortunately make its appearance. At present the city enjoys a great degree of health.

A Present.—A Box containing a complete set of CUT GLASS manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., of exquisitely fine workmanship, which surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country, and seldom, if ever, surpassed in Europe; was taken on board the Steamer Columbia, Capt. Mitchell, on Saturday, for Washington, as a present for President Jackson—*Balt. Republican.*

Memphis, Tenn. July 18.

Emigrating Indians.—About 500 Indians, including men, women and children, from the Creek Nation, with their baggage waggons, pack horses, &c. arrived in vicinity of this town on Monday last, in the charge of Messrs. Crowel and Blake. On Tuesday the whole party were safely landed on the West bank of the Mississippi, and on the following morning resumed their line of march, for their destination on the Arkansas river, near Port Gipson.

The remainder of this party, consisting of the further number of about 1000 souls embarked about two weeks since, in boats which had been provided for them at the Muscle Shoals—they may be looked for here in a few days, whence they will proceed, as, we are informed, directly to the mouth of White river, and thence up the Arkansas as far as the stage of water will permit. The remainder of the Journey will be made over land, if necessary.

Important Rumour.—we learn from the owner of the French brig and schooner which arrived here on Wednesday last, from Guadaloupe, that previous to their sailing, a vessel arrived at Point Petre in a very short passage from Marseilles, reported that some French and English merchant vessels attempting to pass the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles, were taken possession of by the Russian Admiral; whereon the commanders of the French and British fleets made a demand for their restoration, which being refused, force was resorted to, and resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet.

We have not been able to learn the date of the sailing of the vessel from Marseilles, on which rest the probability of the report—but as the above brig and schooner had only sixteen days passage from Goree (Africa) to Guadaloupe, the passage of the vessel from Marseilles may have been proportionably short. The position occupied by the respective fleets at our last dates, and the excitement occasioned by the blockade, gives probability to the rumour.—*Charleston Courier 3d inst.*

Surgical Operation.—The Louisville Focus (K) of the 7th instant, describes a difficult and interesting operation in Surgery, performed in that city by Dr. Edward Johnson, formerly of Chesterfield county, Virginia, and at present in partnership with Dr. Wilson. The disease was an enlargement of the lower jaw bone, technically an ostoe-sarcoma. "It occurred in a healthy negro, and commenced about 13 years ago from a decayed tooth, the disease of which had affected the socket in the bone. The enlargement went on slowly for nine or ten years, but latterly it increased faster, and began to endanger the life of the patient by its pressure on the throat. After the body tumor was taken out, it weighed 18 1-2 oz. and measured 12 1-2 inches in circumference."

The New-York Morcantile Advertiser of the 13th of July states that there were at that period about 150 houses building. It was thought the effect of these new buildings would be to break down the enormous rents in that city. The same paper states that the inhabitants never enjoyed at that season of the year more general or better health.

Greece.—The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant, contain a series of documents relative to the interference of Russia, England, and France between Turkey and Greece. The most important of these documents in the protocol of March 1829, which relates to the propositions to be made by the British and French ambassadors upon their arrival at Constantinople. It appears by this document, that the new Grecian State is to comprise, on the continent all the territory south of a line to be drawn from the Gulph of Volo to the Gulph of Ambracia or Arta (the Sinus Ambracicus of the ancients.) Negropont and the Cyclades are to form part of the new territory, which will thus be powerful and extensive. An annual tribute of 1,500,000 piastres is to be paid to the Porte which is to have a nominal supremacy. The Government is to be monarchical and hereditary in the family raised to the supreme power. The first Christian Prince to be chosen by the three powers, but he is not to be a member of the reigning families of Russia, France, or Great Britain.

A Yankee has a right to guess.—When I see a poor mechanic going most of his time disputing on, or endeavoring to explain mysteries of the Bible or pedling sermons and religious tracts I guess he had better be in the shop at work, earning money to pay his creditors and procuring bread for his family.

When I see a man spending his time in a tavern, taking bitters before breakfast, I guess his doctor will have a large bill, and not be able to get but part of it.

When I see a woman spinning street yarn in the forenoon, I guess her children will have holes in their clothes, and her husband a poor dinner.

When I see a female cruelly and murderously attired in what is called a fashionable dress, begirt with whale-bone and steel, I guess she very much misjudges what is truly beautifying, as nothing is beautiful that is not nature.

We understand, that an individual has been committed to jail in Fayetteville, charged with having murdered a Mr. Munroe, who was found dead near that place last winter, and whose death was attributed, at the time, to his having fallen from his horse in a state of intoxication. The person now in prison, was arrested in consequence of certain disclosures which were made by a white woman, who having attended a camp-meeting, became so much affected by the exercises, that she could obtain no ease of mind, until she unburthened her conscience. She confessed to one of the preachers, that the decease, Munroe, was murdered at her house, and that Williamson, (now in jail) was concerned in the perpetration of the horrid deed!

Ral. Reg.

DIED,

At Weldon, on Saturday evening the 15th inst. after a short but very severe attack of the bilious fever, Mr. JOHN SHAW, who has been for many years (and was at the time of his death) overseer for the Roanoke Navigation Company, and during the whole period gave general satisfaction to all parties. By this dispensation of Providence, Mrs S. and several small children are deprived of a good husband and indulgent parent.

"Can storied urn or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death."

[Communicated.]

Quankey Academy.

THE fall term of this Academy opens on Monday the 24th inst (or August.) All members of the school for the year, and all intending to enter are earnestly requested to begin at the opening or as early as possible. The term consists of 13 weeks.

Aug. 17.

EAGLE HOTEL,

HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally that he has leased that large and commodious House, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.

Man and horse per day,	$1 50
Do. board by the year,	130 00
Do do per month	12 50
Do. do by the day for a man,	1 00
Dinner and horsefeed,	75
Supper,	37 1-2
Breakfast,	37 1-2
Lodging,	42 1-2

J. H. McLEMORE.

August 20, 1829. 28—6m

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly) *eight*, with the business of type founding he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any increased facilities in the manufacture, (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced, as to bear any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been induced, by competition, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type plain and ornamental, for books and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Bookletter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete printer's *Warehouse*, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptance—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash.

Six lines Pica, all larger 30 cents; Double Pica, to five lines Pica, 32; Great Primer, 34; English, 36; Pica, 26; Small Pica, 36; Long Primer 40; Burgeois, 46; Brevier, 56; Minion, 70; Nonpareil, 90; Leads, 30; Quotations, 30.

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange, at 9 cents per lb.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices in the best manner as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia who give the above three conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50, payable in type, or settlement of account.

J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown & Callowhill sts. Phila.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain bond, executed by Wm Hicks of Northampton county to the subscriber, for one hundred and fifty dollars, and witnessed by John Patterson, as the bond is lost and has not been transferred by me, or paid by the obligor.

ORIGEN HICKS.

August 6th, 1829. 26—6mp

BLANKS,

Neatly printed at this Office.

R. & J. DUNN & Co.

HAVE just received and for sale, a lot of

Govan's Superior Family Flour, this years crop, (1829) which they will sell low for cash.

Halifax, August, 1829. 27—tf

LOOK HERE.

I wish to purchase from Fifty to one hundred Young Negro Fellows, and Girls without Children. For which I will pay the cash.

THOS. BURGES.

August, 6. 27—4w

A regular Convocation of Roanoke Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4 Halifax, held at their Hall, on the 12th day of July, 1829.

On motion, it was *Ordered*, that the 1st section of 1st article of the By-Laws of this Chapter be published in the Halifax Minerva four weeks, viz: "The regular Convocations of this Chapter shall be on the evenings of the second Saturday in each and every month, at 6 o'clock, P. M. from the 1st of October to the 1st of April—at 7 o'clock P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October."

From the Minutes.

Witness,

S. M. JOHNSTON, Secry.

27—4w

POSTPONEMENT.

BALL & FAIR.

WILL be furnished on the 20th and 21st August.

July 23 26—tw

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given to all whom it may concern that the Lot in the town of Halifax, known as the plot of said town common as No. 180, which I sold to Lemuel Long, in 1827, is yet unpaid for, and all and every person is hereby forewarned from trading for said lot, unless subject to the purchase money.

THOS OUSBY.

Halifax, July 6th, 1829. 23—3w

TO THE PRINTERS

Of the United States.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offers complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, $2, in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON,
Philadelphia.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb	$1 10	Great Primer,	34
Nonpareil,	90	Double Pica	32
Minion,	70	Do Great Primer	
Brevier,	56	or,	32
Burgeois,	46	Large letter plain	
Long Primer,	40		30
Small Pica,	36	Scabbards & Quotations,	30
Pica,	30		
English,	26		

The prices of other descriptions of Type are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.

July 9. —

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a negro woman and a negro boy. The negro woman is a good house servant, good seamstress, and an excellent cook and washerwoman.

ALSO.

I have an excellent match of cream coloured horses for sale, they are very gentle—one is five, the other four years old last spring. For terms apply to

THOS. W. GREGORY.

Bryan's X Roads, Northampton County, 24—3w

NOTICE.

A Camp-meeting will commence at Pierces Camp ground, in this county, 4 miles west of Halifax town, 6 miles South of Weldon, and 3 miles from Moore's Ferry on Friday the 11th day of October next.

Aug. 14

PRIME Chewing Tobacco, from the Manufactories in Richmond Va. and also an assortment of Tea Ware just received and for sale very low by R. KINGSBURY.

Aug 12. 27—tf

POETRY.

STANZAS.

Alas! for life, that clouds of sorrow
Should ever dim its sunny ways,
And beauty be in tears to morrow,
That lovely smiles in peace to-day.

Ah! can we hope for fadeless pleasure
In the glare of fancy's beam,
When sad experience tells, its treasure
Is short as is the lightning's gleam!

Oh! can we be where love is twining
Its wreath of roses in its power,
And trust its torch shall e'er be shining
As bright as in the dreaming hour!

Oh! not the flowers are ever changing,
That transient deck our fairest way,
No loves are true—they're falsely ranging
From sweet to sweet—from day to day.

For not on earth are pleasures lying
That ever shall illume the breast:
Ne'er failing bliss—the joys undying,
That wait on souls supremely blest!

But, oh! where flowers are ever blooming
In fragrance sweet—in verdure bright—
The blessings spring, for aye illumining
The regions pure of endless light!

STANZAS.

I did not need that alter'd look,
Nor that uplifted brow;
I had not asked thy haughty love,
Were I as proud as now.
My love was like a beating heart,
Unbidden and unstay'd,
Yet had I known but half its powers,
It had not been betray'd

I did not seek thy titled hand,
I thought not of thy name—
I only granted utterance
To one wild thought of flame!
I did not dream thou couldst be mine,
Or I a thought to thee—
I only knew my lip must let
Some burning thought go free.

I loved thee not for high born grace,
Nor deep and lustrous eye,
But for the meaning of thy brow,
And for thy bearing high;
I loved thee for thy stainless truth—
Thy thirst for better things—
For all that to our common lot
A better temper brings.

Then why should I turn from thee now?
Why should I not love on;
Dreaming of thee, by night, by day,
As I have ever done?
My faith shall still be yet as leal
My love as purely burn—
It shames me of my selfish thought
That dreamed of a return.

SKETCH OF PUBLIC MEN.

A correspondent of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, in describing the President's visit to Old Point Comfort, &c. gives the following portraiture of the public men who accompanied the President.

The Secretary of War—Gen. EATON is rather a taciturn man, but he conversed with great propriety, evincing much strength of mind. He kept back during the discussion on the defence of the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads but listened attentively, and I found afterwards that he was fully master of the subject. He probably, like the President, wished to ascertain the talents of the officers. He is a good looking man, about 49 years of age, and well formed; has a penetrating eye, and an easy graceful carriage.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Mr. BRANCH, is one of those gentlemen who, by a kindness of manner, immediately takes. He is tall and well proportioned—is graceful in his gestures, and polite and affable in his intercourse with others. While possessing all the kindness of human nature, he is a close discerner of things: firm in his purpose, and full of energy in his office. We may expect a great improvement in his department, and that the Navy will find the benefit of his administration.

The Postmaster General, Mr. BARRY, is considered as a man possessing extraordinary abilities. He is rather above the ordinary size in height, but thin in body and visage. His eye is penetrating and expressive of energy and intellectual powers. With a very modest deportment, he maintains a very strong indication of energy. His conversation is fluent and to the point. His voice is harmonious. He is said to be a great orator, and there is every reason to believe it, because he is a sensible and intelligent man, possessing a fine voice, which pleases in common conversation.

The General in Chief of the Army, MACOMB, is possessed of a good natural understanding, great professional skill and judgment, easy and polite manners, dignified deportment and the happy tact of making people pleased with him on a first acquaintance. I also understood from the officers that he was very popular, and much esteemed and beloved by the army.

The Commisary General of Subsistence, General Gibson, is an old companion in arms of the President, and one of your modest, discreet, sensible men, who whithout much parade, does a great deal, and thinks deeply. He seems to be a universal favorite.

The Hon. Mr. TAZEWELL, of the U. S. Senate, is a gentleman of mild manners, of extensive information, and seems to be greatly esteemed by the President.—There is an independence in his character that is very prepossessing, and while he exhibits a proper regard for his station is about him every thing to characterise the statesman and the gentleman.

Commodores RODGERS and WARRINTON are excellent specimens of our navy officers; both possessing that sound judgment and good common sense notion of things which so peculiarly mark the practical man.

Commodore BARRON is a very intelligent officer—possessing a great deal of practical science, and, as I am informed, invented many very useful machines and improvements in the nautical line.

From the The Sentinel.

RURAL SPORTS.—On that Red River, the mightiest of many that bear the name, which has its head in the Rocky mountains, and its mouth in the Mississippi, and which goes trenching the earth more than a thousand miles before yielding up its tribute to that great river, which drains a wider region than any other on the globe—on that Red river, about 120 miles from its embouchure, and about 60 miles below the old town of Natchitoches, [called Nakitosh for shortness,] in the parish of Rapides, and State of Louisiana, stands the late founded and flourishing village of Alexandria, the rival of Natches in catfish and alligators, and in the boys to catch them—as will more fully to appear from the following paragraph. The first is from the Alexandria Gazette, which thus says:

"A correspondent of the Natchez Galaxy tells a story of a catfish towed in by one of their fishermen, five feet and some inches in length. *Pshaw!* a mere minnow—he ought to come up Red river, and see our little Rapiders scarce three feet high, fishing for alligators with with a hook and line."

The natural productions of a country do always contribute to give direction to its amusements and tastes; and these, in turn, impart something to the character of the people; and in regard to nothing are the youth of our county more sensitive, than they are in relation to their customary recreations and excellence therein. Stung to the quick by the vaunting tone of the Alexandrian, the champion of Natchez replies to him as follows:

"A hook and line for alligators! That's a good one. Why—our half-horse, half-alligator boys here, jump upon their backs, gouge them, and then ride them ashore, with rattle snakes for whips. A hook and line, indeed!"

Charming pastime, indeed! delightful country! Swamps, alligators, rattle snakes, and catfish five feet long!

This trolling for alligators with a hook and line, reminds us of the exploits of the "Giant Angler" of old: in the same vein as the preceding paragraphs, we give it:

"His angling rod, a sturdy oak;
His line a cable that in storms ne'er broke!
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail:
And sat upon a rock and bobb'd for whale.

FASHION AND PRUDENCE.—Fasion had a large estate and a considerable sum in ready cash bequeathed to him. Prudence had twenty-five dollars, a suit of homespun, an old horse, a cow, and a plough. Fashion danced, Prudence ploughed. Fashion gamed, Prudence worked. Fashion sold some land, Prudence bought it. Fashion blew his brains out, Prudence made use of his, and his several hundred acres of land, and "appliances to boot" all paid for. Fashion's son is overseer to Prudence.

SNEEZING.

A schoolmaster taught his boys whenever they heard him sneeze to rise up with solemnity, cross their hands on their bosoin, and ejaculate, God preserve our venerable tutor! One day he took them out for a walk; and the weather being hot he proposed they should drink at a well. The well was deep—so the master made them join their turbans together for a rope and descending to the bottom handed them up their drink, one after the other.—The refreshment over, he bade them draw him out again, and had nearly reached the top when the coldness of the well made him sneeze, the whole posse instantly let go the rope, threw themselves into their accustomed attitude, and exclaimed with great fervour, God preserve our venerable tutor, who fell and broke his leg.

Genius and Common Sense.—Genius read novels, plays, and poems. Common Sense, studied the multiplication table. Genius wrote poetry, Common Sense copied invoices. Genius devoted himself to the service of the ladies in parlor and ball room—so did Common Sense, behind his counter. Genius measured syllables, Common Sense measured ribbons. Genius married a Literary Lady—Common Sense an Industrious Woman. Genius published a work entitled "Dry Sayings"—it diden't sell—Genius was arrested at the Printer's suit, and went to jail. Common Sense published an advertisement for "Dry Goods"—paid the printer, and grew rich. Genius took the benefit of the act, but not the benefit of experience. Genius has turned School-master, and has fourteen scholars at seventy-five cents per quarter each, his stock in trade consists of seven old spelling books, benches and one table. Common Sense has 75,000 dollars in the funds, and his stock in trade is worth about one hundred thousand more. M.

CHOICE.—Betsey wouldn't have Tom, he had brown hands, didn't dance well, and wore homespun! Betsey married Mr. Eugenius, he had been to College, wore broad cloth, had a diamond pin, a musical snuff box, and a gold repeater. Jane wasn't so nice and like as Betsey, she married Tom. Mr. Fredric Eugenius travelled and forgot, to tell his lady he was going, or to inform her when he would return. She is now living with sister Jane and brother Tom, "kind brother Tom!" and bites her nails by day, and weeps by night, when she thinks what a fool she was to let such a chance slip through her fingers. She makes Homespun now and declares she prefers it to broad-cloth. She doesn't praise coleges and fine gentlemen as she used to do, she's changed somehow.

CURIOUS ANNUNCIATION.—A late Winchester paper thus announces a marriage,—"Married on——inst. Mr. John C. Morris, of Harrisonburg, Va. to Miss Ann Brown, daughter of the late Judge Brown, of Wilkes co. N. Carolina.—N. B. The bride is said to be worth at least 30,000 dollars."—It was formerly the fashion to inform the world on every occasion of this sort, that the bride was "accomplished, beautiful and amiable"—and we have no doubt all this has been said of many a fair damsel who could boast of no accomplishments beyond a smattering of Webster's spelling-book, Murray's Grammar and the old Virginia shuffle—of no beauty, except beauty consists in red carroty hair, an oblique look, a flat nasal organ, and a wide mouth—and of none but that sort of amiability, which, in six months, turns the honey-moon into a most bitter pill, and compels the unlucky partner of the "amiable" creature to "forewarn the public against trusting her on his account." We were glad when this "fashion" took a turn, and relieved us from the necessity of publishing what we knew, in some cases, were most diabolical thumpers. But, we must confess we do not admire the new change, by which the bride's wealth or poverty is to be made known: all fortunehunters will be terribly aggrieved whenever they perceive that they have missed an opportunity of securing comfortable lodgings for life—while those who are poor, will in all probability, let it be known soon enough that "love has flown out of the window," without the necessity of enabling others to anticipate it. In the mean time we congratulate "Mr. John C. Morris, of Harrisonburg," on his good fortune.

Lynchburge Virginian.

WAR HORSES.—General Washington had two favourite horses: one large elegant parade horse of a chesnut colour, high spirited and a gallant carriage; this horse had belonged to the British army, the other was small, and his colour sorrel. This he used to ride in time of action so that whenever the General mounted him, the word ran through the ranks, "we have business on hand."

At the battle of Germantown, General Wayne rode his gallant roan, and in charging the enemy, his horse received a wound in the head, and fell and was supposed dead. Two days after the roan returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service.

Scarcity of Husbands?...At Mountrath Petty Sessions last week, a smart lively damsel came forward to bear witness in a case of rioting, but when the book was put to her she declined to swear, in regard of her being in a certain condition. "Are you married my girl?" said one in authority.—"Yes, please your worship." "And who is your husband?" "Tom Bergin, Sir," "So I thought, and I shall endeavor to have that gentleman sent over the water for polygamy. He is married to half a dozen women besides?" "Oh, yes," said the lady, smiling, "they say he has enough of us." "What is more extraordinary," said the magistrate, "I hear that you were aware of the fact, before the knot was tied. How could you be such a fool?" "Why then, indeed," said she, with a simper, "it is not so easy to get a man at all, Sir!"

We find in the Troy Sentinel, the following extraordinary story:

SPECIE.—A Mr. Hand died a short time since at a great age, in Stephentown, in this county. He possessed a good farm, had always been known as a careful, saving man, and was supposed to have left at his death a snug little estate. He left a will, however, and upon opening that, his farm was but a small item of its property. In the house in which he had dwelt for a great many yeaas, there was one room in which he had never permitted any body to enter, but himself; it was on the ground floor, and in his will he gave directions to go into that room, open a trap door, and thereunder, in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of specie. The investigation being made, the money was indeed found, to the amount of about $40,000, in dollars, half dollars, quarters, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the will which stated, that in one of the vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll giving information where another and still LARGER deposit of specie had been made; but alas! the treacherous ink had disappeared, deserted its post, or rather abandoned its LINES, and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged. What vigils will covetousness keep till this other deposit is found—what digging, and searching there will be till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming!

There is no room to doubt the truth of the story, as we are told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, N. Carolina.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of *Warrenton*, and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads will be opened for the reception of Visitors. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the *Spring* on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz. $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children & servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 19—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having lost a note executed on the 1st January, 1828 to him by Robert A. Jones, for the sum of $384 61—all persons are hereby forewarned from trading for it. On said note payments have been made, though not endorsed, leaving a balance only of about $83 unpaid.

JOS. B. LITTLEJOHN.

July 20th, 1829. 28—4w

Navy Beef and Pork.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Washington, 17th June, 1829.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first of September next for furnishing 5000 BBLS. NAVY BEEF, and 2500 BBLS. NAVY PORK, for the use of the United States Naval Service; 1000 BBLS. of BEEF and 500 BBLS. of PORK to be delivered at each of the United States Navy Yards, *Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, Gosport, Virginia*, and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well fatted cattle, weighing not less than 400 pounds *in the quarter*, or 800 pounds on the *hoof*; all the *legs, leg-rounds, cheeks, skins, and the neck of the animal* must be wholly excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the carcase must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds weight of Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn-fed and well fitted; all the *skulls, feet and hind legs entire*, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that 25 pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards *packed* with a sufficient quantity of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to ensure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Salt-petre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak or white ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chime, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head '*Navy Beef*,' or '*Navy Pork*,' with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards, must be subjected to the test and inspection of some *sworn Inspector* of the *State* within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order, or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at *more* than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely; and must transmit their bid, and endorsed "*Offers to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830.*"

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for one Yard, or for the articles deliverable at any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board.

☞ To be published twice a week in the National Intelligencer, United States' Telegraph, Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore American, Democratic Press, National Gazette, New York Commercial Advertiser, Boston Patriot, New England Palladium, Portsmouth New Hampshire Journal, Providence Patriot, Hartford Mercury, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Halifax Minerva, Norfolk Beacon, Richmond Enquirer, Ohio Monitor, Cincinnati Gazette, Nashville Whig, Nashville Republican, Kentucky Gazette, Kentucky Argus and Missouri Republican.

June 23. 22—td

For Sale.

FOR sale, a first rate *Newark made pannell double Gig, nearly new, either with or without harness.*

ALSO;

A good work horse, who rides tolerable well. They can be bought either for cash or on a long credit. Apply at the Brick store.

Halifax, 8th July 1829. 27—tf

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those indebted to the [illegible] B. STITH & Co. to [illegible] and settle their respective accounts, they may expect to [illegible] an officer as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. R. REESE, Trustee.

Halifax, June 9, 1829 [illegible]